





one more mark to the progress of civilization. And the object and tendency of the Gospel being, to first enlighten or convict. Second, to apply correctives and remedies, third to refine or purify.—The Clergy, have always led the van in the march of improvement. They have led, and acted a conspicuous part, in the establishment of the institutions of learning in the country, which are the instruments of its powers, its greatness, and Glory, from the University, down to the common district school.

These fruits of the clergymen's labor assimilate the masses of the people, in their views, and feelings, on all the great questions, and subjects of general good, and moral right and wrong. This, necessarily constitutes, a great party in politics, arrayed against the political wrongs and mal administration of the government. And reason and common sense will not dictate, that the Clergyman, when the fruit of his labor has thus matured, must turn about and destroy it, or that he should check its progress by a cessation of his labors. And yet, the labors of the Clergyman in the ordinary pursuit of his duties, which have constituted him a partizan with a great party, have drawn the odium, and slander of political demagogues upon him.—The Clergyman's labor, too, is identical with what was ten, or five years ago. And the voice of three thousand Clergymen in eighteen hundred fifty four, in a remonstrance to the Congress of the United States, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, is but a reiteration of sentiments, and principles, which Clergymen have set forth always, as a part of that great platform of righteousness, found in the scriptures. And speaks the sentiments, and sympathies of nearly twenty-five thousand Clergymen, in the free States of the Union.

And while Clergymen in their labors have not changed, or gone out of the way to take up politics, political issues have changed. Who then has become the aggressor? the Ministers? or politicians? political Demagogues have seized same of gravest moral questions, or subjects that the Clergyman ever urged upon the human conscience, and made political issues of them. The extension of human slavery—and temperance, or the Maine law, to deny this, is to deny acts already done, and platforms already laid down, and finally to give up the contest.

If then the Clergyman has not changed, but politics have, is not the charge a false slander? And may not the tables be turned, and political Demagogues who slander the Clergy, and would drive them from their field of labor, and dictate to them the manner and matter of preaching, and assume to point out their duty, be appropriately styled, *Divine Demagogues or clerical politicians*? They have carried politics into the Clergyman's field of labor, and made it the battle ground of contestants for power. And because Clergymen do not retire from their field of labor, and leave its fair and rightful domain to political intruders, or yield to the behests of partizan leaders, they are stigmatized with the epithets *political Ministers, political priests, preachers of treason*.—But, why are the Clergy, except one or two infatuated Judases favoring one and the same party; but in former years did not directly involve moral questions, but those of the present time do. The contest is now between right and wrong and if contests exist between right and wrong, which side or party should the Clergyman favor? He should most certainly favor the side of right. The nature of the case fixes his position.—But it is said the minister should confine himself to scripture rules of duty. This he has done—and that is what creates the trouble. Evil minded men cannot bear truth and righteousness, and therefore raise an apposition to him.—They array falsehood and wrong in garments of truth and righteousness, and therefore bring themselves under that just anathema of scripture. "Wo to him that putteth right for wrong, and wrong for right." For while the Clergyman pursues scripture rules of duty, the liquor capitalist finds his craft in danger, and the wicked magistrates, and office seekers, find their office, and its emoluments in danger. And both kneeling to the dragon god of Negro slavery, with all its inhumanity—cry with infatuation, "great is Diana of the Ephesians."

The Clergyman's path of duty is plain, he is required to follow that scripture—"cry aloud, and spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and show my people their transgressions, and the house of Jacob their sins." He is required to keep the Lord's host—"Is not this the host that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?" He should administer reproach to sin, not with partizan ire, for that would be manifesting the spirit of those who slander him. But in the spirit, and meekness of the Gospel—learning that distinguishing trait of christianity—love and good will to all men, even to enemies and persecutors.

If the Nation sins, shall not Clergy-

man administer reproof? shall magistrates and men in high places do wrong and Zion's watchman hold his peace? shall wickedness fill, and scourge the land, and the Apostle of Christ hush his voice, because that wickedness participates of the politics of the day?

As well may Heaven cease to exert her influence on man, and man cease to be the subject of moral, and spiritual improvement. And of all men the Clergyman should not be the man to "say and do not." His action should correspond with his precept. He should vote against wickedness, as well as speak against it. Twenty five thousand votes in the free States from Clergymen, are of some importance in deciding an election at this time, in this country. And if the votes are withheld, while the precepts are so clear, and forcible, it will lead all parties, reasonably, to doubt the clerical sincerity in the cause. All that can be done, should be done, for the country's salvation, as well as, for individual souls.

And while Clergymen sustain the above relation to the politics of the day, I view the slander of *political preaching*, to be inappropriate, and undeserved. I intended to follow Wesley's rule.

"Est brevitate opus, ut curat sententia, non se impudat verbis lassas onerantibus aures."

But as I have already transgressed I will further state that the charge of *political preaching*, must have reference to the natural opposition, which the labor of Clergyman, has to the principles assumed, and the measures carried, by the so called democratic, and straight Whig parties. The constitution tells what treason shall consist of, or, what constitutes Treason in this country.—That the Clergy do not violate it, on the contrary, they are legal citizens, and firm, and uncompromising advocates, of the natural, and distinguishing institutions of the country.—(Slavery is unnatural) and denunciation of our beloved country from abroad, even for its faults, fall unwelcome upon the Clergyman's ear—our system of Government he admires, as the best known to promote the great ends of human existence. The Clergyman does not oppose parties, or administrations when they favor moral institutions and principles.

But immoral principles and institutions, it is the Clergymen's duty to oppose, and the natural effect of his labor on the votes of citizens opposes mal-administrations. If this is treason, I say as did Patric Henry make the most of it. Virgil D Paris said last winter that the Clergy ought to be hung—they ought to be indicted for treason. And the same spirit of persecution, has been waged against the Minister of Christ in all ages of christianity. The early Apostles fell victims to it, and for the same pretended cause. Luther, and all the reformers of the fifteenth century, participated the same persecution without designing it. Their labors shook the Kingdoms of Europe to their centre and many of them, charged with Treason, were "brought before kings and rulers." Their object was, not to overthrow Kingdoms and Government; but to make them better. They therefore proclaimed against the wickedness of kings and rulers, of principalities and powers, as well as private individuals.

But were the last men to harm any. Divinely inspired Clergymen are Ministers of that Kingdom, which must fill the whole earth. The drawn bow, in his hand, which sets upon the white horse, which advances from conquering to conquer. They have in all ages found Diabolus a hard sinner to convert.—And it may well astonish the christian world; that in the midst of the "land of the pilgrims," men are found filled, and clothed with his spirit, in its infallibility.

Deer Isle, Oct. 12, 1856.

MR. BENTON AT FAULT IN HIS SCRIPTURE.—A correspondent of the Washington Star corrects Mr. Benton's last letter. The venerable Senator having asserted most positively that the word "lady" did not occur in the Bible, the Star's correspondent shows up these insinuations.

"Mr. Benton, in the Intelligence of this morning, says the word lady is not in the Bible. He is in error, as the following passages show:—  
Judges 5: 29. Her wise ladies answered her.  
Ester 1: 18. Likewise unto the ladies of Persia and Media say this day unto all the king's princes, which have heard of the deed of the queen.  
Isaiah 47: 5. Sit thou silent, and get thee into darkness, O daughter of the Chaldeans: for thou shalt no more be called the lady of the kingdom.  
Isaiah 47: 7. And thou saidst, I shall be a lady forever.  
2 John 1: 8. The elder unto the elect lady, and her children, whom I love in the truth.  
2 John 5: 5. And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee.

SCHOOLMISTRESS FINED.—The Abington Standard reports that Miss Susan Howard, of North Bridgewater, was tried on Thursday before Justice Isaac Hersey, on the charge of whipping one of her scholars, named Jesse Packard, two weeks ago, so severely that the marks of the blows remain to the present time. She was sentenced to pay a fine of three dollars and costs from which she appealed.

The receipts of gold from California the past year amount to 40,319,929. Last year they were 41,682,524. The length of the passage of the Steamers—the longest 28 days and the shortest 22.

## XXXIV CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 6.

SENATE.—Mr. Cass called the Senate to order, and announced that the first business was the election of a President pro tem.

Mr. Hale.—"What is the occasion?"

Mr. Cass—"Because we haven't any."

(laughter.)

On motion of Mr. Hunter, the Senate proceeded to the election, when Mr. Mason was chosen, receiving 30 votes—Foster 11, Welles 1.

Mr. Fish introduced a bill making an appropriation for the removal of Diamond Reef, &c., in New York Harbor. Adj.

HOUSE.—Mr. Bayne gave notice of an amendment he intended offering to the Tariff Bill. He proposed that from and after January 1857, all goods, wares, merchandise, and other products under the existing tariff to pay a duty of 20 per cent, shall continue to be admitted at that rate, and tea and coffee included in the same schedule.

Mr. Greening introduced a bill the more effectually to prevent the introduction of spirituous liquors and wines into the Indian country. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The consideration of the President's Message was resumed.

Mr. Stephens said—"We are in the midst of a new epoch in the Republic, and it will be considered hereafter. The late election brought into array parties with what he considered well defined and clearly ascertained principles, which were manifestly and openly met on both sides. It was a fearful issue, but the dangers were past."

The result of the election had quieted the public mind.

Mr. S. claimed that it had been decided that Congress shall impose no restrictions on the Territories, so far as slavery is concerned. This issue was boldly made on one side and as fairly and zealously made on the other.

Mr. Stephens took for granted that the principles of the Kansas Nebraska act were endorsed by the verdict of the people in the presidential election. It however, contained no such idea as squatter sovereignty in the Territories, or the like.

Mr. Davis of Md., said that gentlemen had so essentially differed on public questions, that one could find authority in the debates for any opinion whatever, or testimony for any fact. As to who opened this debate there was hardly a question. It was opened by the President in his annual message.

He would not follow that document in either its reasoning or statements of facts.—He quoted the remark from the message—"As Senators represent the States of the Union, and Members represent their several constituencies, the President represents the aggregate population of the United States."

Napoleon Bonaparte said to the Deputies of his chamber, "you represent ought but your several constituencies. I represent the great nation."

In republican America we have the President proclaiming he represents the people of the Union—thus attempting to belittle the Senate and House of Representatives. It was much to be regretted that the President, smarting under the indignation of his Northern friends, who rolled up their condemnation against his policy should have so far forgotten the proprieties of his station as to introduce harshness of language heretofore unknown in any Executive document.

Notwithstanding the President's ideas as to what the people decided in the Presidential election, he (Davis) said the late contest shows that a majority of the people have condemned the Democratic party—that a majority are against the Kansas act—against Franklin Pierce and his administration—and that a minority only desire to see Mr. Buchanan President. Further, that Mr. Buchanan has still a battle for his majority in the House, on which depends his power to carry out any principle which his Democratic friends suppose settled in the recent contest. In reply to Mr. Stephens, Mr. Davis said the increase of Democratic members to the next Congress, was the consequence of divisions in other parties. A death wound had been inflicted on the great and proud Democratic party, which now wriggles on to final dissolution. Mr. Davis next spoke of the different interpretations given to the Nebraska Kansas act. The Northern and Southern wings of the Democratic party are as widely apart as the Republicans and Democrats on some questions of Constitutional power. The Democratic party were congenial to the distribution of the spoils. The Republicans have been taught a lesson in the late contest. The people have decided against the nomination of a sectional President.

Mr. Davis continued his remarks at length in laudation of the American party, and was replied to by Mr. Cadwallader, of Pa.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 4. The steamer Columbus will hereafter convey the mails from Panama to Punta Arenas, La Union, Acapulco, and San Jose de Guatemala, leaving Panama immediately on the arrival of the mail from New York.

A mail will go by the Illinois to-morrow: single rate of letter postage 20 cents, prepaid, which pays to destination.

The Hon. John Appleton of Maine has arrived here. His coming is presumed to have reference to the conduct of the official organ under Buchanan.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—The Lewiston Advocate says Mr. Edward Downer, of that village, a man of intemperate habits, attempted suicide, on Saturday evening of last week, by cutting his throat with a penknife. The incision was made from ear to ear, but was not of sufficient depth to render the attempt fatal. Drs. Kilbourn and Raks were called, and dressed the wound, and the victim will probably recover. He was laboring under an attack of delirium at the time.

Charles D. Gilmore, Sheriff for Penobscot County, has entered upon the duties of his office, and made the following appointments:—

Nathaniel Barker, East Exeter; Joseph Shephard, Dexter; Elish W. Shaw Newport; James Robinson, Carmel; Amos Dow, Jr., Hampden; Daniel Billings, Milford; Asa Bither, Lincoln; Wm. S. Persons, Bangor, for Criminal Business; James W. Williams, Bangor, Deputy Jailor.

MONTPELIER, VT., JAN. 6.—8 P. M. The Vermont State Capitol building is now on fire and must inevitably be consumed. The capacious dome is enveloped in flames, and the fire is rapidly spreading to other parts of the building. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been caused by the unskilful burning of one of the heat conductors leading from the furnace to the Representatives Hall.

Dec. 12, fell from the top-gallant yard of the brig L. T. Knight, of Searsport, when off the Cape of Delaware, Isaac Jackson, seaman, of Bangor, killing him almost instantly. He was about 32 years of age.

ALBANY, 6th.—The legislature met at noon, and organized by the choice of Dewitt C. Littlejohn, Speaker of the House.

The following is a summary of the message of Gov. King:—

The Governor's summary of the financial condition of the State is favorable. The total receipts of the Treasury for the year, including a balance from last year, were nearly \$18,000,000—the expenditures nearly \$15,000,000, leaving a balance of upwards of \$3,000,000.

The canal debt at the close of the fiscal year, September 30 was upwards of \$22,000,000 and the receipts \$2,750,000. The whole length of canals and public works, 892 miles. Entire cost when completed about \$50,000,000.

The State banking system is in a sound and healthy condition.

The department of public instruction is represented to be generally in a flourishing state, with an annually increasing revenue. There is, however, an acknowledged deficiency in the supply of competent teachers—an evil to which the Gov. calls the special attendants of the legislature.

The agricultural college is next spoken of and favorably commended to the liberality of the States.

The reports of the various State institutions for the suppression and punishment of crime, as well as those of a strictly benevolent nature, are represented as being satisfactory.

The Governor's allusion to the Liquor Law is brief. He says however opinions may differ, as to the expediency of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage—none can doubt that it is both a right and an absolute duty, so to regulate their sale as to diminish as far as practically, the risk of their abuse; and that no remedy that law will permit and public opinion will sustain, to check it, should be left untried.

The abuse of the elective franchise is commented on and the subject commended to the earnest consideration of the Legislature.

With regard to the recent Presidential election, the message assumes that its result is a deliberate and irreversible decree, that so far as the State of New York is concerned, there shall henceforth be no extension of slavery in the territories of the United States.

The Governor next alludes to the imputations upon the Republican party, put forth in the President's message—which he declares to be wholly groundless. He proceeds to give at large the views of that party on the question of the day. In this connection he alludes to the outrages in Kansas, and recommends that a sum of money be appropriated to the relief of her destitute citizens.

The message is, on the whole, a very able document, and places the financial, political, and moral condition of the State in a very striking and favorable light.

THEORY OF DISEASE AND ITS SIMPLE METHOD OF CURE.—It is not our object at this time, to go into a detailed explanation of Professor Holloway's theory of disease but simply to inform the American people that one of the most remarkable men of this or any former age is among them, and that his medicines have a celebrity unprecedented in the annals of the world. There is no charlatanry in his pretensions. Unless all the civilized world are deceived, the Holloway's Pills and Ointment will drive disease from the human system under the most unfavorable circumstances and in all climates. Other men have sprang into an ephemeral notoriety by advertising their remedies. Like butterflies of the day they have buzzed for a while and then expired; both their names and their medicines have sunk into an obscurity from which they never emerged. Others have met with a limited success: perhaps as much as they deserved. No man though he may have the wealth of Croesus can long deceive an intelligent people with a worthless remedy for disease. If health follows the administration of a remedy for disease almost without an exception, though it is prescribed in a million of instances, and in all forms of disease, all the doctors on the globe could not make the people believe that it was not a good remedy or that the inventor was not a public benefactor and no empiric or charlatan. Professor Holloway's remedies occupy this position before the citizens of the world. The inventor is a man of enlarged powers of mind, who has seen disease in all its forms, and in all the climates of the world. His medical office in London was daily thronged with patient to such an extent that a police force was necessary to be stationed at his door. But an office practice afforded too narrow a field for the exercise of his expansive intellect and he determined to be the world's physician. All countries have had their celebrated physicians; England had an Abernethy, France a Magendie and America a Rush but these men's ambition only extended to a practice confined to a narrow circle of friends and admirers, or the superintendency of a medical hospital. Professor Holloway has chosen the globe as a theatre for his practice, and though now a resident of Republican America, he is prescribing daily for hundreds of thousands on the four quarters of the globe.

His medicines are expressly designed to act on the organs whose functions are so essential to health. They operate on the stomach, liver, kidneys, lungs, and skin, restore their deranged functions or blood, and thus purify and cleanse the blood, the very fountains of life.—*New-York Sunday Times.*

THE LYONNAIS PASSENGERS. By the schooner Nancy J. Brayton, from Kingston, Ja., it is ascertained that none of the Lyonnais passengers had arrived at that port, as reported. One of the steamer's boats, however—a square stern boat, apparently in good order—had been picked up by the brig Beauty, and from this, probably, the report of passengers saved arose.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE STEAMER HERMAN. which was over due, having left Southampton Dec. 3d, was obliged to put back having encountered terrific gales of weather in the Atlantic.

## The Ellsworth American.

ELLSWORTH: FRIDAY MORNING JAN. 9, 1857.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent is the authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His Office are—Boston, South's Building; New York, Tribune Building; PHILADELPHIA, N. E. Cor. Fifth and Chestnut Streets.

Now is the time to secure good reading for the long winter evenings. By an arrangement with the Publishers we can offer the following inducement to our friends to secure us new subscribers:—

For \$30.00, for twenty subscribers one year, in advance, we will give the person forming the club, one copy of "Sears' Pictorial Family Bible," worth \$6.00, with one thousand Engravings, and one copy of Sears' "Bible History" 700 pages, which sells for \$3.00, and one copy of Peterson's Ladies National Magazine.

For \$22.50 advance pay for fifteen subscribers we will give a copy of the Bible and one copy of Peterson's Magazine.

For \$18.00 for twelve subscribers, a copy of the Bible.

For \$15.00 for ten subscribers one copy of Godley's Lady's Book, one copy of Peterson's.

For \$9.00 for six subscribers one copy of Godley's Lady's Book.

For \$6.00 for four subscribers, one copy of Peterson's.

For \$3.50 one copy of the American and one copy of Godley's Lady's Book.

For \$2.75, one copy of the American and one copy of Peterson's.

Godley's Lady's Book is the most superb and attractive \$3.00 Magazine published.

Peterson's has thrilling stories, Steel and Mezzotint Engravings, colored fashion plates, and is just what the ladies want, for a parlor companion. Now is the time to obtain copies of these splendid Magazines.

One word for ourselves and the American: we shall not publish all the long winded executive documents emanating from public officers for the future. We believe our readers require other reading.

In the mechanical execution of the American we think it has shown a satisfactory improvement. In the editorial department:—(in the past, we have had so much to do of manual labor about the office that we have not bestowed the attention to it which we intend to for the future)—we intend there shall be an improvement;—but we shall not boast much of what we mean to do, we shall only promise to do the best we can.—We have procured within the past year, new type throughout; and with more time to devote to our duties, and with the desire to improve the American in everything which constitutes a good local newspaper, we hope to merit and to receive a living support from the citizens of Hancock county. Our aim is to make a creditable and a respectable Republican family newspaper.

ELLSWORTH, Dec. 9, 1856.

Major Buford, it is said, now yields the point that Kansas will be a free State. So do the Republican papers generally.—What a record these papers have to turn too.—*Maechias Union.*

"What a record these papers have to turn too?" Will the Union look over its own record, and that of its party on this Kansas matter? Examine the record of Pierce and his advisors throughout the whole history of Kansas, from the inception of the Kansas and Nebraska Bill, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, for the purpose of permitting slavery to establish itself in territory made free by the compact, until after the recent Presidential election, and see what a record.

Now that the election is over, and there is no possible necessity,—only that long habit has made it easy to do so,—to mistify and deny the truth, can the Union deny that its own course was such as to favor Kansas' being a slave State?—Was not the course of its party throughout the summer such as to lead to such a result? Did not the Buchanan orators, and the trimming party papers that advocated the election of "Buck and Breck," say all they could to justify the course, which Pierce, through the semi-savages which held office by his appointment in Kansas, were pursuing? And was not the action of these officials, in every instance, just the kind to fasten slavery there? Did not the Union, and its kindred orators, make all possible sport of the wrongs perpetrated in Kansas, by the "border ruffians" upon Free State men, in order to drive them away from the country? Did they not ridicule and discourage all efforts in the Free States to raise the means to sustain the men in Kansas who were for making it a free State? When you have answered these questions in the affirmative, as you must, will the Union please examine this whole matter in the light of the truth, and see if it can deny, with any semblance of fairness, the great fact in the history of the recent struggles, that if Kansas shall be free, it will be in spite of Sham Democracy and contrary to the wishes of its leaders!

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## Letter from Kansas

BROWNVILLE K. T. Dec. 2d 1856.

FRIEND SAWYER.—You will think I expect, your letters from Kansas are few and far between, but you must excuse me for I have been having a few chills, and therefore have not felt much like writing.

I have got some good news for any person who is interested. One night last week about forty of the Prisoners escaped. They had been taken to Tecumseh to have their trial and in the night effected their escape by digging under the house where they were confined. The remainder have since been released by Judge Cato. I suppose he thought it was better to release them and have the praise of it, than to have them all run away. Leconte and Donelson are removed, and it is a fact that they, Leconte and Donelson have put Governor Geary under arrest, because he insisted on the nearest of the murderer of Buffum and they opposed him, when he threatened to have them removed. So it seems that the "powers that be" are divided among themselves.

We hear that Lane is in the Territory again with several hundred men. Most of the people here are anticipating more troublesome times than we have ever seen before. But we will hope for the best. Some people seem to have a predisposition to make the worst of every thing.

There is a project on foot now to outdo Kansas City and Westport Mo., and Leavenworth, on account of their opposition to the settlers of the Territory.

A number of capitalists from the Eastern States have purchased seven hundred acres of land on the Wyandott reserve at the mouth of the Kansas river. They intend to drive matters. A Hotel is in process of erection and a Mill will be on the ground as soon as possible. The Wyandott chief requested the privilege of naming the new city, which he did for his wife, "Quindora" a pretty name is it not.

It is proposed to build a railroad from the new city to Lawrence as soon as may be, and you know that when yankees set out to do anything, especially if any thing is to be "made" from the operation, they are most likely to succeed.

The trade which was formerly carried on between Kansas, Mo., and the settlers in the Territory has almost entirely ceased since the commencement of the "war." The people go to Leavenworth now, but do not feel as friendly as might be toward the people of Leavenworth since their treatment of their Free State citizens.

In view of these things, trade to the river will naturally turn to Quindora.

Emigrants are still coming in and "taking claims" all around us, still there is room for millions more. Those that come in now, will never know what the pioneers had to undergo. All through the country are mills, both for sawing and grinding.

I have seen here for the first time saw mills propelled by horse power. We have one in our place, six horse power. They do a very good business. We also have a horse power Mill. A little giant. There is a prospect of a steam mill in this vicinity next season if nothing happens. Also a Hotel in process of erection. We have a very good boarding house now. So if any of your readers are coming to our Territory give us a call at Brownville and we will show you the Lions.

We have been having some fine weather since I wrote last. But now we have snow on the ground, it is not very cold however. I miss the merry sleigh rides we always had as soon as the snow came in Maine. Here there is nothing in the shape of runners to be seen. Wheeling the same as usual snow or not.

I remain yours truly,

A. J. G.

The Festival at Lord's Building and the exhibition in the Hall on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of last week was a very creditable affair. There are but few places with the same facilities, where such an exhibition could have been arranged and carried through with such complete satisfaction and so creditable to the parties getting it up as in Ellsworth. The ladies here are ahead of the gentlemen in energy and talent; and whenever they set about doing a thing it is sure to be carried through, and successfully too. The representations of the old and new year, were very happily conceived and well executed. The ladies and gentlemen, (the actors) showed a nice appreciation of their several parts and characters, and received warm praise from the audience. The proceeds of the entertainment to be devoted to the alleviation of the destitute.

Mr. J. D. Abourne's Panoramic entertainment, and his experiments illustrative of spirit rappings was well patronized and gave general satisfaction. The painting of Mont Blanc is a work of considerable merit; and his description of the manners, customs &c., of the country, and the modes of ascent of the mountain is very entertaining.

He exhibited on Friday and Saturday evenings last.

AN ABUNDANCE OF WIVES. Statistics have been given showing the extent of polygamy in Utah. It appears the Gov. Council, and House of Representatives have between them 420 wives, averaging 10 1-2 to each. Gov. Young has 68. If these Utah ladies dress in the modern fashion and should take it into their heads to declare war upon their liege lords, it must be an easy matter to take entire possession of the Castle.

HARPER'S WEEKLY. The Boston Atlas is down on this new publication, which has been so long and so universally proclaimed as a "Journal of civilization." It charges it with being a Breck and Buck, filibustering, border ruffian paper, judging from its leader in the first number.

It is estimated that California has a population of half a million. This calculation is based upon the vote cast for electors. We think it is too high, as we believe that one third of the population voted at the recent election.

SLEIGHING AND WHEELING. Some of the



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